1. Precautions

1-1 Safety Precautions

1. Be sure that all of the built-in protective devices are replaced. Restore any missing protective shields.

2. When reinstalling the chassis and its assemblies, be sure to restore all pretective devices, including : control knobs and compartment covers.

3. Make sure that there are no cabinet openings through which people--particularly children -- might insert fingers and contact dangerous voltages. Such openings include the spacing between the picture tube and the cabinet mask, excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and improperly fitted back covers.

   If the measured resistance is less than 1.0 megohm or greater than 5.2 megohms, an abnormality exists that must be corrected before the unit is returned to the customer.

4. Leakage Current Hot Check (See Fig. 1-1) :
   Warning : Do not use an isolation transformer during this test. Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANSI C101.1, *Leakage Current for Appliances*), and Underwriters Laboratories (*UL Publication UL1410, 59.7*).

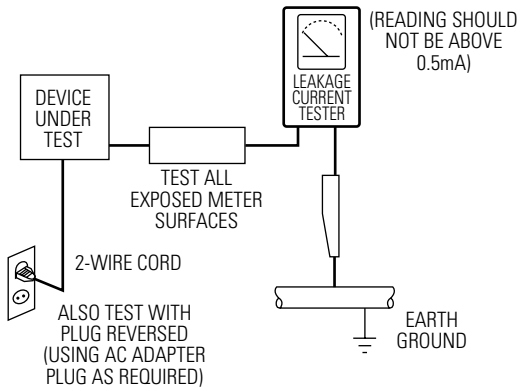
(READING SHOULD NOT BE ABOVE 0.5mA)
LEAKAGE CURRENT TESTER
DEVICE UNDER TEST
TEST ALL EXPOSED METER SURFACES
2-WIRE CORD
ALSO TEST WITH PLUG REVERSED (USING AC ADAPTER PLUG AS REQUIRED)
EARTH GROUND

Fig. 1-1 AC Leakage Test

5. With the unit completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly the power outlet. With the unit's AC switch first in the ON position and then OFF, measure the current between a known erath ground (metal water pipe, conduit, etc.) and all exposed metal parts, including : antennas, handle brackets, metal cabinets, screwheads and control shafts. The current measured should not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the power-plug prongs in the AC outlet and repeat the test.

6. Antenna Cold Check :
   With the unit's AC plug disconnected from the AC source, connect an electrical jumper across the two AC prongs. Connect one lead of the ohmmeter to an AC prong.
   Connect the other lead to the coaxial connector.

7. Some semiconductor ("solid state") devices are easily damaged by static electricity.
   Such components are called Electrostatically Sensitive Devices (ESDs); examples include integrated circuits and some field-effect transistors. The following techniques will reduce the occurrence of component damage caused by static electricity.

8. Immediately before handling sny semiconductor components or assemblies, drain the electrostatic charge from your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, wear a discharging Wrist-strap device. (Be sure to remove it prior to applying power--this is an electric shock precaution.)

9. Design Alteration Warning :
   Never alter or add to the mechanical or electrical design of this unit. Example : Do not add auxiliary audio or video connectors.
   Such alterations might create a safety hazard. Also, any design changes or additions will void the manufacturer's warranty.

10. Never defeat any of the B+ voltage interlocks. Do not apply AC power to the unit (or any of its assemblies) unless all solid-state heat sinks are correctly installed.

11. Always connect a test instrument's ground lead to the instrument chassis ground before connecting the positive lead; always remove the instrument's ground lead last.

12. Observe the original lead dress, especially near the following areas : Antenna wiring, sharp edges, and especially the AC and high voltage power supplies. Always inspect for pinched, out-of-place, or frayed wiring. Do not change the spacing between components and the printed circuit board. Check the AC power cord for damage. Make sure that leads and components do not touch thermally hot parts.

13. Product Safety Notice :
    Some electrical and mechanical parts have special safety-related characteristics which might not be obvious from visual inspection. These safety features and the protection they give might be lost if the replacement component differs from the original--even if the replacement is rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc.

    Components that are critical for safety are indicated in the circuit diagram by shading, (⚠ or ⚠).
    Use replacement components that have the same ratings, especially for flame resistance and dielectric strength specifications. A replacement part that does not have the same safety characteristics as the original might create shock, fire or other hazards.

1-2 Handling the optical pick-up

The laser diode in the optical pick up may suffer electrostatic breakdown because of potential static electricity from clothing and your body.

The following method is recommended.

(1) Place a conductive sheet on the work bench (The black sheet used for wrapping repair parts.)

(2) Place the set on the conductive sheet so that the chassis is grounded to the sheet.

(3) Place your hands on the conductive sheet(This gives them the same ground as the sheet.)

(4) Remove the optical pick up block

(5) Perform work on top of the conductive sheet. Be careful not to let your clothes or any other static sources to touch the unit.

- Be sure to put on a wrist strap grounded to the sheet.
- Be sure to lay a conductive sheet made of copper etc. Which is grounded to the table.

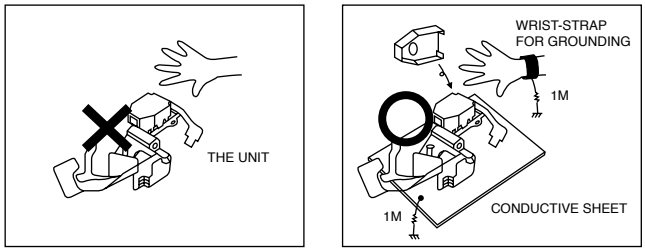

Fig.1-2

(6) Short the short terminal on the PCB, which is inside the Pick-Up ASS'Y, before replacing the Pick-Up. (The short terminal is shorted when the Pick-Up Ass'y is being lifted or moved.)

(7) After replacing the Pick-up, open the short terminal on the PCB.

1-3 Pick-up disassembly and reassembly

1-3-1 Disassembly

1) Remove the power cord.
2) Disassemble the Deck-Assy.
3) Make solder land 2 points short on Pick-up.
   (See Fig. 1-3)
4) Disassembly the Pick-up.

1-3-2 Assembly

1) Replace the Pick-up.
2) Remove the soldering 2 points on Pick-up.
3) Reassemble the Deck-Assy.

Note : If the assembly and disassembly are not done in correct sequence, the Pick-up may be damaged.

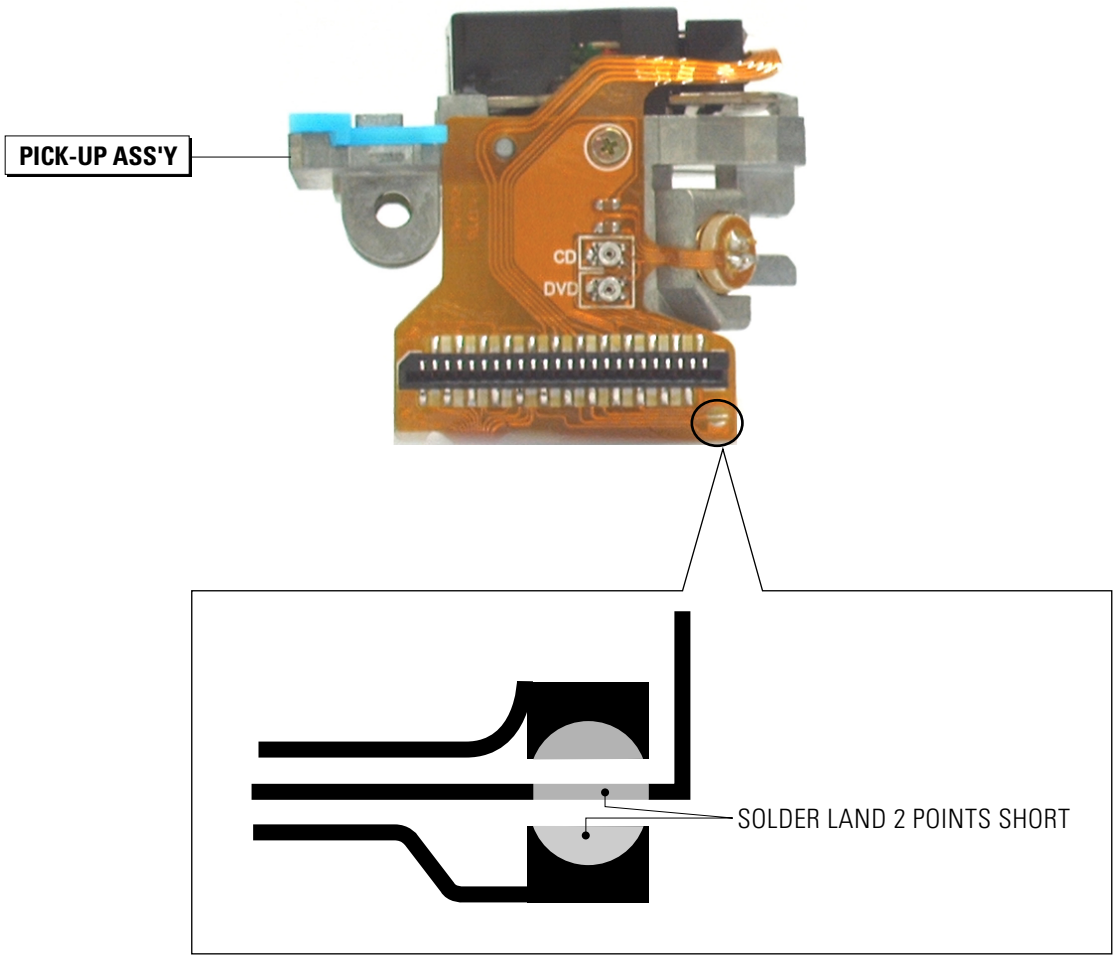

Fig. 1-3